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North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Reduced rates, \$1.75 per day.
HENRY SPAIN, Prop'r.
L. R. SNYDER, Clerk.
Nov. 26, 1874.—6m.*

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Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

Office nearly opposite American House
and 2d door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1873-4f.

DR. J. LANTZ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful and skillful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1874.—4f.

DR. A. L. PECK,

Surgeon Dentist.
Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless, relieving of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
Office J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. (Aug. 31 '74-4f.)

DR. S. L. FOULKE,

PHYSICIAN.
Office nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store.
Residence, formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner Sarah and Walnut streets, Stroudsburg, Pa.
March 25, 1875.—4f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Seip. Prompt attention given to calls.
Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m.
1 3 p. m.
6 8 p. m.
April 16 1874-4f.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 72-4f

WILSON PEIRSON,

AUCTIONEER,
Real Estate Agent and Collector.
The undersigned begs leave to notify the public that he is prepared to sell at short notice personal property of all kinds, as well as Real Estate, at public or private sale.
Office at Thomas Stemple's old store stand, at East Stroudsburg, Pa. (Dec. 17, 1874.—4f.)

DAVID S. LEE,

Attorney at Law.
One door above the "Stroudsburg House," Stroudsburg, Pa.
Collections promptly made.
October 22, 1874.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.
Most central location of any Hotel in town.
R. W. KIPLE & SON,
Proprietors.
150 Main street.
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DEALER IN
Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Fur-
nishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes, &c.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.
(Near the Depot.)

The public are invited to call and examine
Goods. Prices moderate. (May 6, 76-4f)

DON'T you know that J. H. McCarty & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.
June 18, 74-4f

DON'T FORGET that when you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty & Sons in the Odd-Fellows Hall, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it.
June 18, 74-4f

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for Sale at this Office.

How to Keep the Children Pure.

"Will you not use your influence in trying to deter large boys from contaminating the minds of smaller boys? Things which should be told in a wholesome manner and as solemn truths are distorted into vile shapes, and permanent injury is done to children's minds. Would it not be better for the body to be poisoned than the mind, that parents might see the harm done, and thereby be enabled to use cures and antidotes? But I am sorry to say that I think the trouble lies deeper than with the big boys. I have been looking around, and am quite sure that it does. A jury might acquit them with the verdict, more sinned against than sinning. It is the men that I am coming at, for just so long as they meet in groceries, on street corners, and in shops, telling stories unfit for the ears of their mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, just so long big boys will listen and think it cunning to emulate the filthy example. Is it not a terrible thing to look into a young man's face and think of the impurities his mind must be loaded with unless he has had strength to cast off the unclean thing and be a nobleman?"

No subject more vital in its bearing on the morals of the young could have place in this column, says the *New York Tribune*, in reply to the above letter. There are parents who recognize among the duties they owe their children that of instructing them with respect to the origin of life. This is left shrouded in impenetrable mystery, and all manner of lies are told in reply to the questions which at a very early age children will ask. The mother leaves this matter for her daughter to be told about by any chance schoolmate, who, with the few grains of truth she may communicate, is more than likely to sow tares that never can be weeded out. The innocent boy learns from his rough companions what his own father or mother should have told him with perfect simplicity and ingenuousness, and learns a great deal that would never have had him know. Truth is sacred, truth is pure and never corrupts any one. It is the vile admixture of falsehood with it that contaminates. Every fact in human physiology can be so communicated to a pure mind that its delicacy shall not be in the least offended. The time to make these facts known is when the desire to inquire into them manifests itself, and the best teacher is the parent. As between husband and wife, so between parent and child there is no place for shame. Where virtue reigns shame cannot come.

A child thus taken into sacred intimacy with its parent will instinctively revolt from whatever is vulgar and base and obscene. At every period in the development of the young life the parent should be before everybody else in preparing and fortifying his son or daughter against the dangers which lie in his or her path. There is nothing that so strongly binds a child to virtue and honor and chastity, as perfect and unrestrained intimacy between it and the father and mother. We are careful about the sewage of our houses, about ventilating them, and see to it with diligence that every nook and corner is kept neat and sweet. Let us carry the same thing into character and open all the doors and windows of the soul by total frankness and transparent simplicity, that the pure air and sunshine of heaven may have access to them and keep them pure.

One word more. If home is made so attractive that boys and men prefer it to the corner groceries, an ounce of prevention will be found better than many pounds of cure.

Great Bank Robbery Attempted.

The boldest and most successfully planned attempt to rob a bank ever made in this section of the country was discovered in the First National bank of Covington, Ky., across the Ohio river from Cincinnati, Thursday morning. The bank is situated on the corner of Fifth and Madison streets, Odd Fellows' Hall, which occupies the entire second story of the building. The burglars forged keys to open the doors to the hall and removed the flooring above the bank vault, which was covered with a concrete of bricks, cement and plates of boiler iron, in all over three feet thick. This work must have occupied several nights, but the final plate was not cut through till last night. The burglars used a powerful pneumatic engine to drive the drills, of which they were supplied with several dozen, of all sizes, from those used by watchmakers and dentists to the largest calibre. They worked under the safeguard of a lookout man, who occupied a station

across the street from the bank and communicated with his "pals" by a cord laid like a telegraph wire between the ceiling and floor of the bank and the hall above. They had rope ladders prepared and attached to the back windows of the hall to facilitate escape in case of being cut off at the front. They had finely tempered wedges of all sizes and leaden mallets to drive them between the doors of the safe, and after reaching the interior of the vault in which the burglar proof safe containing the treasure was kept, they encountered the first serious opposition. Here their skill and ingenuity were put to the severest test, for they could not have commenced final operations till two or three o'clock this morning, as the hall occupied by the lodge until long after one o'clock. The drills and wedges were used on the safe, and four cans of powder containing one pound each were used in the effort to blow it open.

The rivets were sprung and the seams all started. Terrific explosions were heard during the night, but the cause was not suspected, nor was any discovery made until the bank was opened for business this morning. All the plaster had fallen from the ceiling by the force of the concussion, and the entire outfit of the burglars was found, indicating a precipitate flight just on the verge of a tremendous success, for a few more blasts would have burst the safe, and the millions it contained would have been left bare to the eager clutch of the gang.

The safe contained a large number of private deposits of hands and considerable specie, besides the large funds of the bank, which the officers will not enumerate now that they have escaped the tremendous loss. The treasure was only reached to-night, by experts from the manufactories of this city, as the safe was so twisted by the blasts as to defy opening by the lock. The burglars' outfit of tools and apparatus is valued at \$1,000.

Butter in the United States.

The committee on statistics of the Butter and Eggs Dealers' Association of Chicago reported in reference to the estimated consumption of butter in the United States. The report stated that it was estimated that 5,000,000 of the population consumed one pound of butter each week; 10,000,000 half a pound each; 10,000,000 a quarter of a pound each. This was for table-use alone, and it was estimated that one-third more might be added for culinary purposes. This would give a total of about 1,387,000,000. The exports from Canada and the United States are about 15,000,000, making a total product accredited to the United States of \$1,502,000,000, which at an average value of thirty cents per pound, gave the sum \$420,000,000 as the aggregate value of this product. In the manufacture of butter the milk is used of over fifty-four per cent. of the milk cows in the United States, which are estimated to number over 13,000,000. With regard to the quality of butter, there was less uniformity of grade than of State. But little butter from Western creameries sold on a level with State butter. The amount of Western butter sent to the New York market had been so small that it had been found necessary to quote it separately. "Western" butter ranged from three to five cents below creamery butter, and firsts, which formed a large proportion, but not the bulk, of the Western crop that found its way here, were still another five or six cents lower. The average quality of Western butter had been very much improved during the past few years, and to what extent it was possible to further raise its standard was a question for the earnest and constant consideration of the dairy-men of the great West. The committee recommended the adoption, so far as possible, of the Eastern creamery and dairy system, and suggested that measures should be taken to secure from the railroad companies better facilities for the transportation of dairy products from the West.

A snow-slide from the roof of a church in Boise City, while the pastor was praying, gave the congregation a great fright. The mass of snow which had been accumulating on the building gave way and started down the roof, making a noise like the falls of Niagara, and alighting on the ground with the effect of an earthquake. Suddenly about one-half of the congregation found themselves standing bolt upright. One old lady, who would bear down about two hundred pounds, and doubtless had just been meditating on past sins and the probability of a future punishment, sprang to her feet with the agility of a lamb, seized her nearest companion by the arm and exclaimed: "My God! He is after us! let's run."

The Economies of Life.

The largest item in your table expenses is meat. Beef is high. In our city markets a good steak is worth from twenty to thirty cents per pound. Beef steak for your family alone would cost, for breakfast and supper, more than two dollars, and then if you had a roast of sirloin for dinner, that would cost nearly as much more. So if that's the right way to live, you are managing well to get on with that six hundred dollars per year.

But do you know that there are only about sixty pounds of the sirloin which is used for roasts and steaks, in an ox weighing 800 pounds? There are other parts of the animal—good solid meat—which sell for five cents a pound. Portions of the neck, which, when properly cooked, are the most substantial and nourishing parts of the carcass, are sold for four or five cents a pound. One pound of this cut into small pieces and boiled two hours in three quarts of water, in a close vessel, with five cents worth of potatoes, turnips, parsnips and carrots, with salt and pepper, and some savory herb, would make a splendid dinner for all of you. Lay bits of toasted bread upon the platter, and then pour on your stew. That's a dinner fit for a king.

Everybody likes variety. Well, purchase next day a knuckle of veal, which will cost you all told ten cents, and which your wife will treat in the same manner as the beef, except that she will leave out the carrots and parsnips and put in bits of toasted bread or dumplings.

Then next try a bit of the fore-shoulder of a sheep, which is very cheap. When mutton chops were selling for twenty cents a pound, I have seen mutton fore-shoulder, of fair quality, selling for two cents. It is a part which is always very cheap. Cut up into bits, and cooked as above, a grand dinner for eight members of your family can be got up for a quarter of a dollar.

Any of these stews may be made into a meat pie, by way of variety. I have given these by way of illustration. You needn't have the same dinner twice a month. Fish may be employed occasionally, and some excellent sorts are very cheap.—*Dio Lewis.*

Cost of Fences in the United States.

In commenting upon this subject the Country Gentleman says: "Taking the returns of the National Agricultural Department as our guide, we find some curious items in regard to fences and their cost. From these returns it would seem that the cost of our fences is about the same as the amount of our interest-bearing national debt; that for each one hundred dollars invested in live stock, we invest another hundred in fences, either to keep them in or out. The estimated annual cost of repairs, with interest upon capital invested in the fences, is estimated at \$200,000,000. In Pennsylvania the returns indicate that each hundred acres of inclosed land has an average of 955 rods of fence, at a cost of \$1.20 per rod, or \$1,146. This, it must be remembered, is only an average, and that in many portions of the State the amount is much greater. The cost per rod varies from 72 cents in Florida to \$2.20 in Rhode Island. The amount to each 100 acres varies from 400 rods in Minnesota, Nevada, and Louisiana, to 1,000 in Rhode Island. In Pennsylvania it would seem that of the fences 67 per cent. were "Virginia" worm fence, 17 per cent. rail, 12 of board, and 4 per cent. of "other kinds." In the same States 24 per cent. of the openings are closed by gates, and 76 per cent. by bars, and the average cost of the farmer is \$4.55. The returns state: "The average proportion of bars in the whole country is about 53 per cent., of gaps 43, leaving 7 per cent. of openings for slip-gaps, or other modes of entrance." The report very truly says, with regard to the sum total of the cost of fences: "Experiment has proven that at least half this expense is unnecessary." The report furnishes material for the careful consideration of farmers.

The Preservation of Smoked Meat.

Professor Nessler says that the keeping qualities of smoked meat do not depend upon the amount of smoking, but upon the uniform and proper drying of the meat. It is of considerable advantage also to roll the meat on its removal from the salt before smoking in sawdust or bran. By this means the crust formed in smoking will not be so thick, and if moisture condenses upon the meat it remains in the bran, the brown coloring matter of the smoke not penetrating. The best place to keep the meat is in a smoke-house in which it remains dry, without drying out entirely as it does when hung in a chimney.

Driving Fence Posts.

A neighbor told me how to make a board fence rapidly and cheaply last year. He and his hired man went to the field where the fence-posts with ends slightly sharpened were lying along the line of the proposed fence. One man stood on a platform two and a half feet high, and with heavy mallets drove the posts as the other held them in position. Eighty posts were thus put down three feet deep in one afternoon. The ground was free from large stones, and the time selected was just after frost had left the ground in the Spring. The posts were white oak, and did not split by being driven. The ground was so soft that severe pounding was not necessary, and doubtless softer wood might have been used. The fence stood firmer than where holes had been dug and the posts regularly set. It is possible this method could be adopted on soils where there are some stones by working a crowbar down through the soft earth to the required depth, showing aside the stones before the post is driven down. Two stakes driven down side by side, with room for rails between and wired at top, make an excellent and cheap temporary fence, and a post driven or set three feet, with a stake beside and wired to it to hold the rails, make a fence both cheap and durable, by driving the stake into the ground twelve to fifteen inches, only one wire will be needed, and that at or near the top. Such a fence takes little room, and by using old rails and pieces of rails need cost but little money. It is less liable to sag than the ordinary board fence made in the usual way.—*Exchange.*

The Work of Insects.

The following calculation shows the immense value of tiny insects and worms. Great Britain pays annually one million dollars for the dried bodies of the insect known as the cochineal; while another, peculiar to Indian-gum chellal, or rather its production—is scarcely less valuable. More than fifteen hundred thousand human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of the fibres spun by the silk worm, of which the annual circulating medium is about two hundred millions of dollars. In England alone, to say nothing of the other parts of Europe, five hundred thousand dollars are spent every year in the purchase of foreign honey, while the value of that which is native is not mentioned; and this does not include the ten thousand pounds of wax imported annually. Besides, there are the nut galls, used in making ink; the cantharides, or Spanish fly, used in medicine. Nearly every insect known contributes, in some way, to swell commercial profits. Even the dreaded Colorado potato bug may become useful, as will be seen from the following note which we clip from an exchange:—

New Race in Africa.

Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, the African explorer, recently delivered a lecture at Cologne on the last part of his journey from Tripoli to the coast of Guinea which is of particular scientific interest. He treated in detail the state of civilization of the Empire of Bornu (situated near Lake Tsad) and its capital (Kuka), and it appears that the negro tribes that inhabit those parts highly civilized, in fact much more so than most other tribes in Northern Africa. From Kuka Dr. Rohlfs went to Mandara, which is situated south of Bornu, and then entered the districts of the Bullo (or Fulio) tribes; he found the inhabitants to be of light yellow, almost white complexion, and surpassing even Europeans with regard to beauty of form and growth. Dr. Rohlfs then descended the Tshadda river down to where this joins the Niger, and was hospitably received by the English colonists at Lokoja; from here he visited a negro country in a western direction, then passed the Kong Mountains, and successfully traced his way through the thick tropical forests to the coast, which he reached near Lagos.

"Are we men, or are we jackasses?" shrieked a member of the North Carolina Legislature. We answer emphatically, "You are."

A man in Chester county has been arrested for refusing to pay road tax. Probably the highways were not kept in such order as suited him.

What is Gum Arabic.

After the rainy season in Morocco, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and branches of the acacia. It gradually thickens in the furrow down which it runs, and assumes the form of oval and round drops, about the size of a pigeon's eggs, of different colors, as it comes down from the red or white gum trees. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the border of the forest, and the harvest lasts a full month. The gum is packed in large leather sacks, and transported on the backs of camels and bullocks to seaports for shipment. The harvest occasion is one of great rejoicing, and the people for the time being almost live on the gum, which is untrifling and fattening.

Philadelphia grows. The *Inquirer* says: The issue of building permits, as reported for the month of March, shows the number for dwellings, stores and hotels to be 346. The factories, stables and other buildings of all classes number 166, the list including one chapel, but no church. This is a considerable falling off as compared with the same period last year, but at the same time it is unquestionably a better showing than any other city in the Union can make. Boston and Chicago, while rebuilding after their respective fires, exceeded these figures, but to continue the work of putting up new structures at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, through seasons of depression and general stagnation is beyond the capacity of any community expect our own.

On the Lehigh Valley Railroad the cost for running a coal train the round trip, from Mauch Chunk to Easton, and return the empty cars, one hundred miles, is stated thus: Engineer, \$3 50; fireman, \$2 50; brakemen, \$8; wiper, \$1 50; oil, waste and packing, \$3 69; wear and tear, \$23; total, \$42 19. The additional cost for running a passenger train of six cars the same trip is \$18 80, making \$60 99. To these items is to be added the cost of three and a quarter tons of coal for a coal train and two and a half tons for a passenger train, wood, water, switch tenders, dispatchers, &c., amounting to about \$26, and raising the whole cost to \$86 19 for a coal train and \$86 99 for a passenger train.

The Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Shippensburg suspended payment, last week. Its liabilities are understood to be about \$200,000. It was chartered twenty years ago, under the State laws, and was conducted as a bank of issue until the national banking laws went into effect, since which time it has been conducted as a bank of deposit only. The stockholders are individually liable, and depositors will lose nothing. Large loans to favored borrowers on real estate security caused the suspension. There is a possibility that the concern will be able to settle in full and resume business.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "The best simple remedy I have found for surface wounds, such as cuts, abrasions of the skin, etc., is charcoal. Take a coal from the stove, pulverize it, apply it to the wound, and then cover the whole with a rag. The charcoal absorbs the fluids secreted by the wound, and lays the foundation of the scab; it also prevents the rag from irritating the flesh, and it is antiseptic."

Mrs. Elizabeth Talbot, of Honeybrook township, Chester county, filled her ice house with ice twenty-four inches thick, clear and solid, on the 25th of March. So uncommon an occurrence is worthy of record.

Mrs. Oslen, of Salt Lake, makes a public declaration that in her opinion polygamy is as good for men, and that she should like three husbands—one to live with and love, and the other two to help support her.

On Wednesday last a tumor was removed from Mrs. Thomas Phillips, Uwchlan, Chester county, which weighed twenty-nine pounds.

A man in Lower Augusta, Northumberland county, caught 800 pigeons in one day, last week.

Eric county has paid \$18,000 to maintain poor and indigent persons during the past three months.

In Arkansas, peach trees are in full bloom, and the forest trees are bursting into leaf.

Fruit as large as partridges eggs adorns the peach trees in Austin, Texas.

Much of the wheat in Eric county has been winter killed.